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NEWS OF THE WEEK

England Gets Ready to Fight Germany—Castro on the War-Path Again—May Be More Trouble in Cuba—Manufactures Fighting Tariff Bill.

SEES END OF FOOTBALL—Pres. Eliot of Harvard, in his last annual report which he presented to the overseers, again scathingly denounces football as it is played at modern colleges. He sees hope however, and expects that in a few years the present delight in the game will cease. Civilization and culture, he believes, will make the game impossible.

ENGLAND GETTING READY—England has been thoroughly awakened by the discovery of Germany's preparation for war, and is planning to prepare herself as rapidly as possible. Many of her statesmen believe that there is now no doubt that Germany will attack her at the earliest possible moment. They feel that England is stronger now than she will be later, and that the cost of being constantly prepared for an attack, while Germany can take her time and hit when she gets ready, will be so great as to be ruinous. These men, therefore, are quietly advocating bringing on the war as soon as possible, and having it over with so that England can reduce her preparations and save money. It really seems possible that there may be such a war soon. It is now understood that England can within a year get three great battleships from Brazil, and two from Japan, and that New Zealand and Australia will each furnish one ship, while Canada will give two. This would give England immense strength, and she could proceed to wipe the German navy off the ocean. Will she?

KIDNAPERS KILLED—Two men who tried to kidnap a girl from a ranch in New Mexico so that one of them could marry her were killed last week after a hot chase by the sheriff's posse.

TWO CENT RATES PAY—So much has been said about the burdens which a two cent railroad fare imposes on the roads that it is gratifying to hear a little about the other side. The Illinois Railroad Commission reports that the two cent rate has been a benefit to the roads of that state and has actually increased their earnings, by inducing more people to ride. This makes one wonder whether the roads in other states, which claim to have lost money, could not have been gainers if they had worked it right.

FIGHTING TARIFF LAW—There is, as was to be expected, a big fight being put up by manufacturers all over the country to keep Congress from granting the people any relief from high prices by reducing the tariff. The Steel Trust set the pace, by announcing that if the tariff were cut it would have to reduce wages. As the tariff is five times the total amount of wages paid the laborers, it rather seems as if this were a bluff to scare the congressmen who want the wage earners' votes. Also, Mr. C. M. Schwab, next to Carnegie the biggest steel manufacturer alive says that a cut in the tariff would not hurt the steel trade, or cause any reduction of wages. Other manufacturers are trying the same thing, and the next few weeks will be full of scares engineered by tariff suckers to try to save their pile.

FEAR FOR CUBA—Cuba has not been an independent nation again for more than three months, but already there are rumors that there will be more trouble there, and that the U. S. government will have to step in again. Part of this is due to real incapacity for freedom on the part of the natives, but part is due to the sugar growers, who want annexation and will not allow the country to be peaceful if they can help it. Already there has been one little rebellion.

CASTRO OUT FOR TROUBLE—Gen. Castro who was recently deposed as president of Venezuela where he had made all the trouble he could is now headed back that way, and will try to regain power. It is reported that his successor has started to escape.

NO COAL STRIKE—The annual fuss about a strike in the anthracite coal field is over. The miners made their demands, and so did the owners and each announced that they would not yield an inch. Finally they compromised by letting things stay as they were last year. They do this every spring.

BALLOONISTS SAFE—The six balloonists, who were mentioned in this column last week as having probably been killed in the Rocky Mountains, all escaped. They landed

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SPRING TERM

Berea College Opens for Spring Work with Large Attendance—Everything in Fine Shape for Good Works—Students Still Coming In.

The Spring Term of Berea College opened yesterday with every prospect that it will be the best Spring term ever held here. The students were on hand promptly and by noon it was plain that the registration this year would be far larger than last. Definite figures were not available, however.

The registration this term is especially gratifying in that it shows that the young people are becoming more and more steady in their attendance at their school work, and are not allowing minor things to call them away. There is always a falling off from the winter attendance when the spring term opens, but this is becoming less and less, and the students are correspondingly gaining greater benefits.

In spite of the large registration students are still coming in, and the total attendance promises to be very large. A few students are always delayed at the opening of terms for one reason or another, and these will be dropping in for some time. As usual the college has made special preparations to take care of late comers and give them every chance to catch up with the rest, and no one should stay away because they may happen to be a day or two late. There will be place made for all, and they will receive every possible aid from their teachers and the college officers.

The winter term, which has been the best in the history of the college, closed on the same day that the spring term opened. The term just closed has been successful not only in the high grade of work accomplished, but in the general good health of the students, in the comfort and enjoyments they have had in their work, and especially in the good they have received thru the Torrey revival meetings, which have produced a powerful and lasting effect on the lives of many. Every student who has been here thru the term, can truthfully say at its close that it has been good to be here.

JAILS GOING EMPTY

Protest From Jailers—They Have to Go to Work Lack of Prisoners Blamed by them on Spread of Temperance.

DANVILLE, KY.—If the stack of letters received daily by W. S. Fitzgerald, of this city, president of the Jailers' Association of Kentucky, are to be taken at their face value, the wolf is lingering round the door of many a prison keeper in this grand old Commonwealth and many are the vacant cells in the county bastilles. According to statistics compiled by President Fitzgerald, 25 per centum of the jails of the State are without a single prisoner and 50 per centum of the jailers are forced to engage in outside occupations as a means of livelihood, while less than 25 per centum are making a comfortable living out of the jails exclusively.

In years past the position of jailer was one of the best-paying political jobs in Kentucky, that of sheriff alone exceeding it in extent of remuneration.

KNOWS THEIR TROUBLES

President Fitzgerald who is jailer of this county, is in a position to sympathize with his colleagues in office, for his jail, too, is empty, excepting three cells occupied by men held for murder, committed while they were under the influence of liquor.

The jailers in Kentucky depend upon money received from boarding prisoners for a living. The per diem is 50 cents. At the present time they are forced to depend entirely upon that income, coupled with an insignificant fee for accepting and releasing prisoners, and without violators that measly fee cannot be secured.

The last legislature, realizing the downfall of the jailers, adopted a law which has not yet become effective, authorizing the respective fiscal courts of the state to pay these officers for acting as custodians of the courthouses, but that increase in earnings will be small.

OFFICE WORTHLESS.

The walls are coming from those counties affected by the recent

THIEVES IN OFFICE.

A primary in either party in this state is now-a-days accompanied by rumors of bribery, corruption and stealing. Leading politicians tell their friends that it is impossible for a man to win without these methods. If this is true, it means that the good men must keep out of politics, and that of the men who do run, the worst will win, and officers of any county will be the smartest rogues in it. Fortunately this is not often the case, but there is always danger of it. Here are a few of the things which it is alleged will be done or have been done near here in the last year or two.

It is common talk that a certain successful candidate for one of the highest offices of trust in the gift of the people, spent \$7,000 for whiskey and votes. This is nearly a dollar for every vote cast in the primary.

It is charged that a certain county committee, in conspiracy with a certain candidate for a leading office, has arranged to throw out the regular election officers and at the last moment substitute men who will count the candidate in—whether the people want him or not.

It is alleged that the opponent of this man has arranged to have all the money that can be used at every polling place in the county, and at places where he is weak to start disturbances and if possible have the entire vote of the precincts thrown out.

It is charged that a certain candidate for a court office has been seeking support with a promise of immunity in almost all offenses to those who work for him.

These are only a few instances. Names could be put to every one, and places, tho it is likely that there has been in each considerable exaggeration. Still, there is no doubt that much of this talk is true, and that a great deal of corruption does disgrace our primaries.

It is a well known fact of political science that a government is just as good or as bad as the men that run it. In a free government that is the voters. There is no virtue in freedom except that it does give the plain people a chance to protect their rights. The primary has stopped the fraud and trickery of the bosses, and made it possible for the people to get the men they want. And now we see the primary resulting in the choice of bad men.

This does not mean, of course, that a majority of the men in any county want thieves and bribe givers as county officers, but it does mean that the majority allows the float and the criminals to control things. And also it means that for one reason or another many good people are supporting men that they know are bad.

Some seem to think it is a kind of a joke, anyway, this matter of stealing elections, and they vote for men that they know are buying votes and bringing in whiskey and corrupting their neighbors. In this way a lot of men who think pretty well of themselves are really endorsing corruption. By their votes the corrupt men win,—the bribe givers are put into power, and the county is turned over to officers that are not fit to be trusted.

Why? Because a great many men, when it comes to a primary fight, forget that the welfare of the county depends on the men chosen—they forget that they and their safety are part of the stake being played for, and they act as if they were merely playing a game where cheating was fair. Probably if they have so small a sense of their duty as citizens, the thieves and corruptionists are as good officers as they deserve.

The cure will come, and the counties will have good officers, just as soon as the majority are willing to stop little dickerings for their friends, and vote for the best man for each office. It will come just as soon as the people really want it.

And every man that sees his duty and does it by refusing to vote for any man that he knows will not make a good officer, is helping to bring the time of good government nearer, and advancing the interest of the community.

temperance wave. "Without liquor in the community our offices are worthless," the jailers howl.

However, as a rule the jailers do not want a return of the saloon, but will unite in concerted effort to have the next General Assembly adopt a law giving to each jailer additional fees. If such a bill fails to become a law, it is apparent that a large number of Kentucky counties will be minus a prison keeper. The jailers will meet in Winchester, Ky., on the first Tuesday in September, for the purpose of devising means by which their offices may become self-sustaining. At a recent meeting of the association, President Fitzgerald, in his annual address among other things said:

EFFECT OF TEMPERANCE.

"Under local option conditions, the jails do not bring the jailers enough to live on. The fast spread of the temperance sentiment has resulted in unoccupied jail cells, and perforce in per diem gone, and fees lacking. At every recent meeting to the Jailers' Association, the complaint has come from our fellow officials located in local option territory that their offices are becoming more and more valueless each day. I am in daily receipt of letters from jailers conveying like information. Speed the day when our legislature and voters will recognize the fact that it is wisdom and economy to make the jailer's office sustaining, because it is an absolutely necessary office that should appeal to good men, and to make it so, irrespective of the poor unfortunate, who, liquor-fired and liquor-dulled, have been committing two thirds of our crimes and filling two-thirds of our cells. We are custodians of the people's public property and grounds; we are peace officers of the commonwealth, and to all practical purposes necessary deputies to the high sheriffs of our respective counties. There will be enough and trespass upon their brother's rights more for us to shackle and guard who trespass upon their brother's rights through sheer weakness and perverseness of human nature without those whom strong drink bites with the viper's venom, but without the liquor criminals there are not enough to

make the jailer's office a paying institution on the present plan of remuneration. It is better to pay well one jailer to keep the peace than indirectly to pay twenty prisoners to break it.

"We are not complaining of the people shutting down the liquor traffic, but of their forgetting the jailer's office, which we contend is a necessity to the public good, even though we continue with few, if any, prisoners behind the bars."—Louisville Evening Post.

WHISKEY GANG SCARED.

Cincinnati, March 24.—The liquor interests of the country are about to start a fight in the State and Federal Courts which will make a new and more thorough test of their rights under the Constitution than has any previous litigation in all the years of the fight against the liquor traffic.

Circular letters have been received by local brewers and distillers asking their co-operation in a meeting soon to be held in this city to formulate plans for the fight.

While the circulars could not be secured for publication, it is stated that the liquor people will ask the courts to determine whether a brewer or distiller who has invested millions in real estate that cannot be removed or realized upon after the destruction of the business such investments having been made under laws that apparently secured him in the building up of large properties and devoting many lives to its development, all of which is jeopardized and destroyed without due process of the law, and without compensation for the destruction of the property, has any rights under the Constitution.

The question is to be raised particularly in the States where there is State-wide prohibition. Particular reference is made to Tennessee, where it is said millions invested in such property has been destroyed.

The distillers and brewers of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York, are asked to designate a single representative from each state to become a member of a general committee to assist in the formulation of these plans and decide upon an equal assessment to carry on this fight.

IN WASHINGTON

Taft Carrying Out Roosevelt's Policies—Merit System to Govern Federal Appointments in South—Bradley and 'Pie'—Tariff Work Slow.

Washington, D. C.
March 29, '09.

President Taft intends to give the Southerners a square deal, if not even a little better treatment than they are entitled to. This week he decided that Federal appointments in the South should be made upon the recommendation of the best men in each state,—Democrat or Republican,—and not of the Republican bosses only. John G. Capers, who is at the head of the United States Internal Revenue Service, has been in the habit for several years of saying what men should be appointed to Government places in his native state of South Carolina. This week it appears that he is soon going to lose his position. And Mr. Taft actually consulted a Democratic Senator from South Carolina, Hon. Edley D. Smith, about the selection of some important postmasters.

At the banquet of Republican clubs held here last night the keynote of the whole entertainment was the statement, which seems to be believed everywhere, that the so-called "Solid South" is soon to become partially Republican.

AFTER BIG CORPORATIONS.

It is becoming evident that the thing Mr. Taft cares most about is the controlling of big corporations. He is creating a new Bureau under the Department of Commerce and Labor, which will exist for the sole purpose of prosecuting unlawful and harmful trusts and monopolies. He has selected two strong men to take charge of this matter. The man who will be the immediate head of the Bureau is Wade H. Ellis of Ohio, who could have been made Solicitor General if Mr. Taft had not thought that the new job was so important that it must be undertaken by a first-class lawyer such as Ellis. Ellis is the man who chose the wording of the Republican Platform during the recent campaign. The other legal giant whom the President has chosen to fight the trusts or "octopi" is named Ormsby McHarg. He is a Chicago lawyer with a reputation for strength and tact. He will be Assistant Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

These men will have a new law to apply against the monopolies unless something slips. Taft is taking up in grim earnest the old Roosevelt proposition that all corporations doing business in more than one state shall have a United States license. And this license is not to be granted unless they can prove that they are not parts of a monopoly, and that they have not undertaken to borrow money on the security of equipment which they do not actually own? In case they deal in food they will have to show that their products comply with the pure food laws. In this way the United States will have a grip on the big corporations such as she has tried in vain for many years to secure. It means purer food, lower prices for products which might be controlled by a single big combination, and no stock-watering.

NOT WITHOUT DANGER.

But there is danger in it, too. The Supreme Court has defined the term "commerce between the several states,"—under which Congress is given power in the Constitution to make laws on such matters,—as consisting of the transportation of "goods, passengers, or news." If under this right Congress can say what sort of goods must be handled, it can also say what kind of passengers must be handled. If it can prevent transportation of food which is not made right it can prevent the transportation of people who have not fulfilled its conditions,—for instance, of people who had not been divorced in accordance with a United States law instead of a State law as at present. Thus Congress could assume a great many duties which have always been attended to by the States.

FOLLOWING ROOSEVELT.

There is going to be a National Bureau of Public Health. This is another Roosevelt idea. Mr. Taft has asked Surgeon General Walter H. Wyman to draw up a plan for getting under a single management all of the Government agencies for the promotion of health. From the Treasury

(Continued on fifth page)

IN OUR OWN STATE

Judge Faulkner Resigns in Twenty Seventh—Not To Use Troops to Collect Taxes—Judge Harmon Killed by Fall.

DEATH SENTENCE—Arthur Wilson, a negro convicted of assault on a white woman in Christian County, was sentenced to death at Hopkinsville last Friday.

JUDGE HARMON KILLED—Judge H. C. Harmon, formerly county judge of Whitley county, was thrown from his horse and killed at Williamsburg, last Wednesday.

GOV. WILLSON IN BED—Governor Willson spent most of the last week in bed, as he has not recovered from the injuries he received in the runaway of three weeks ago.

JUDGE FAULKNER OUT—Judge H. C. Faulkner of the 27 Judicial District, who was defeated for re-nomination by William Lewis in the Republican primaries last December, sent his resignation to the Governor last Saturday. His successor has not been appointed, but strong recommendations for the appointment of Judge Lewis have been made, and it is believed he will get the place.

TROOPS FOR TAXES—Reports were printed last week that the Governor would send troops into Carter County to collect the taxes on the bonds issued some years ago for a railroad which was never built, but which have been adjudged legal by U. S. Court. An official statement denies these rumors, as the governor has not seen any signs of violence in the county.

STORY OF TROUBLE—A dispatch to the Lexington Leader from Danville says that four bricklayers from outside points were attacked by a crowd in Livingston Monday night and driven out of town and all were seriously hurt. The alleged reason for the alleged row was that the men had been attentive to some young women in town.

KILLED IN STREET—Nathan Ingles, of Hazard was shot and badly wounded while walking in the streets near his home on Monday. He had just returned to Hazard after serving three years for shooting Sheriff Eversole.

KENTUCKY NEEDS TEACHERS.

FRANKFORT, KY.—The recent enactment of the State Legislature which provides for the establishment of one or more County High schools in each county of the State will increase the existing scarcity of teachers. In numerous counties of the state many of the public schools have been without teachers for two years past and the demand for High School Teachers will increase the scarcity. There is a splendid field in Kentucky and great opportunity for trained teachers.

All persons must be examined and interested parties should write to the county superintendent of schools or the Department of Education. Teachers in the rural schools are elected on the last Saturday in June, July and August. A list of state examinations with dates follows:

EXAMINATIONS FOR 1909.

- 1 Common School Diploma, White and Colored, January 29-30.
- 2 Common School Diploma, White and Colored, May 14-15.
- 3 County Certificate, White, May 21-22.
- 4 County Certificate, Colored, May 23-29.
- 5 County Certificate, White, June 18-19.
- 6 State Certificate, White, June 18-19.
- 7 County Certificate, Colored, June 25-26.
- 8 State Certificate Colored, June 25-26.
- 9 State Diploma, White and Colored, June 30.
- 10 County Certificate, White, July 16-17.
- 11 County Certificate, Colored, July 23-24.
- 12 County Superintendent qualification, July 30-31.
- 13 County Certificate, White, August 20-21.
- 14 State Certificate, White August 20-21.
- 15 State Diploma, White and Colored, August 25.
- 16 County Superintendent qualification, August 27.
- 17 County Certificate, White, August 27-28.
- 18 State Certificate, Colored, August 27-28.

This list covers ALL the examinations for the year 1909. No special examination will be authorized.
Very truly yours,
J. G. Crabbe, Supt.